

THE PIOCHE RECORD

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New Con. Nev.-Utah Mill Doing Fine Work

The Consolidated Nev.-Utah mill which was placed in commission on the 15th inst., has been running on an average of over 23 hours per day since the 17th inst., and in one stretch of 100 hours all units of the plant were in operation without a single stop.

According to Sup't VanWagenen, zinc concentrate has been drawn out demonstrated to be 70 tons per day, instead of 50 tons, called for in the specifications.

Five Pioche Pacific R. R., cars of zinc concentrate has been drawn out of the mill since the new plant was started. The ore entering the mill is a mixture of mine product and dumps—the latter made during the hand-sorting days.

The mine was re-opened on the 18th inst., when a small crew was

put on, working day shift, this crew being able to provide a considerable portion of the total feed to mill. The mine ore is being sorted to prevent large pieces of clean zinc and lead ore from entering the mill. This ore is high grade, does not require milling and will be shipped direct to the smelter for treatment.

Power is adequate at the mill and all machines appear to be working well. Considerable adjusting was done on the concentrating tables, which are still in process of being made suitable for their work. As soon as properly adjusted the tonnage treated will be raised from fifty to seventy tons per day.

Some experimenting is still being done with oils for flotation; the electric lights are working satisfactorily and the plant is proving to be an entire success.

AVIATOR LEWIS MAY MAKE

HIS FLIGHT IN AUGUST

Tom McCormac has received advice from New York that B. B. Lewis, a young sportsman of that city, has not abandoned his attempt to fly from San Diego to New York, despite his shakeup when he landed in a field near Beaumont, California, on March 30, which wrecked his Wright H. S. biplane, tearing off the fuselage and reducing the landing gear to matchwood.

Lewis immediately wired the Wright company for spare parts to make repairs, and was astounded at the information that there were none in stock and that it would be over a month before they could be made. As this was contrary to agreement with the manufacturers, Lewis returned to Los Angeles to see Glen L. Curtiss about the immediate purchase of a Martin machine, only to find that the aviator manufacturer had gone to Washington on receipt of a telegram from Secretary of War Baker calling him into conference over the Mexican situation; at least from every angle.

Lewis immediately wired the de Kraft, that he was coming east and the trip had been indefinitely postponed until he could secure a machine capable of doing the work. On his arrival in New York, Lewis met Martin and immediately broached the matter of being supplied with a fast scouting aeroplane, equipped with a power plant capable of standing the strain of a transcontinental trip.

Martin is now at work on plans for a biplane, with two motors, capable of developing 180 horse power with minimum speed of 90 miles per hour. Such a machine will cost \$12,500 and will be delivered in sixty days at Los Angeles. It will be flown to San Diego by Lewis, who will then start on his transcontinental flight, following the same route as originally decided upon.

Since it was first made public that Mr. Lewis intended attempting an aeroplane flight from the Pacific to the Atlantic, tremendous interest has been shown in cross-country flying, which has been further aroused by the work of the U. S. army aviators, with underpowered Curtiss machines in Mexico.

The American public has made its displeasure felt in Washington and aeronautical engineers have been summoned to conference with department heads, with the result that before the year is dead there will be a secretary of aviation who will have complete charge of the aviation corps which will supply the army and navy with machines and flyers, but which will be as remote from their rule as is the department of state. The signal corps, will very properly, have nothing to do with the department of aviation.

Hitting the iron while it is hot and making the sparks fly, is a specialty of the Aero Club of America. With two live wires as Alan Hawley, president, and Henry Woodhouse, chairman of the board of governors, it is small wonder that plans have been laid for an ocean to ocean race this summer. This will probably be held in August.

One route that is largely followed by the late Calbraith Perry Rodgers, the first aviator to fly across the North American continent, which he did in 1911. Rodgers' route followed the Erie from New York to Chicago; the Alton from Chicago to Kansas City; the Katy from that point to San Antonio; the Gulf line from San Antonio to El Paso, and the Southern Pacific to Pasadena, flying from that point to Long Beach, Cal., where he wet the wheels of his machine in the waters of the Pacific.

Through the efforts of the Aero Club of America, a superb trophy and about \$50,000 in cash has already been raised for a flight from New York to El Paso. All entrants will have to make Denver one of the stops on this or other routes.

Efforts are being made to have another route used which will follow the line of the Union Pacific to Salt Lake City, thence the line of the Salt Lake route to Los Angeles and San Pedro or San Diego, depending wholly on the amount of money which can be raised.

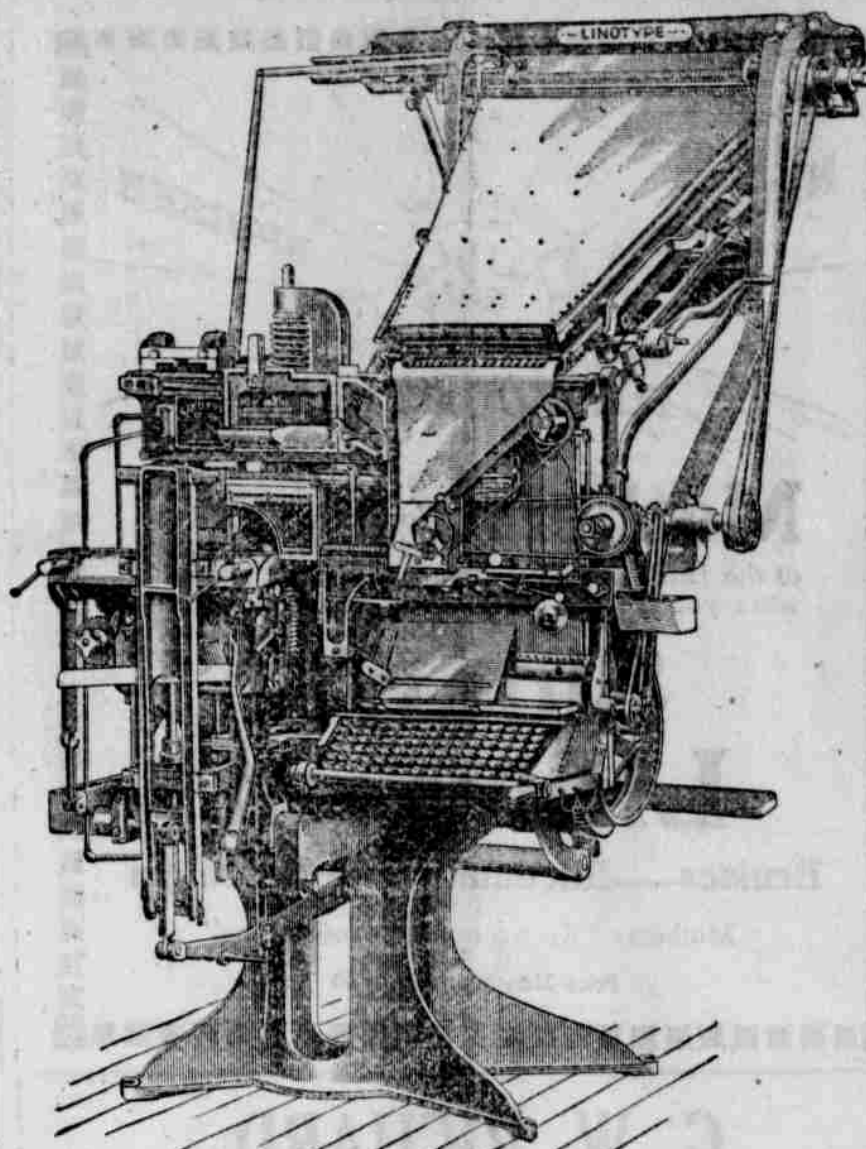
Each entrant will be compelled to stop for twelve hours at each control, for rest; so that the man with the slow machine will have the knowledge that he will be timed for the hours he is in the air, as well as the man with a space killer. It will resolve itself into a question of skill and nerve, to say nothing of endurance.

From the manner in which the people and communities are responding to requests for subscriptions, it would not be surprising if more than \$100,000 in prizes were hung up. And Lewis was the man who set the ball rolling, by awakening public interest.

Glenn L. Martin will probably enter two machines in the race, one of which he will drive himself. Glenn H. Curtiss will probably have a like number of machines in the race, but will not fly himself. What the other manufacturers will do has not yet been announced.

The one thing which is bete noir of aviation, not only in this country—which is ten years behind the warring nations of Europe—but abroad, is an aeronautic motor. A test will be made in Washington next week, of a recently invented, welded motor, the product of the brain of a western engineer, under the supervision of the Navy Department, which may prove to be the long striven for answer. If this be the case, it will immediately put the United States in the van of aeronautics, a place it should never have been permitted to vacate.

It is no wonder that the foreign governments are looking askance at American made motors. One aeroplane manufacturer sold sixty machines to Russia, none of which ever left the ground, and the man who made the sale is in a Russian prison. England is buying machines in this country, simply to teach men to fly in, and John Bull figures that it takes three American aeroplanes to teach one man to fly, then he is put in a machine of English or French make and sent to the front. While it is true that the flying boat or seaplane is the invention of an American, it is also true that few of the warring nations are using machines of this type built in the United



Two-Magazine Model K Linotype

THE RECORD'S NEW LINOTYPE

During the past week the Record staff has been busily engaged in installing a new Model K linotype machine and, with the assistance of Mr. G. G. Moorehead, representative of the Mergenthaler Linotype company, the Record appears this week in new dress.

Our old Junior machine, which had been steady service for a little more than seven years, outlived its usefulness and has been relegated to the scrap heap where it will forever repose. We hope that with the new equipment to present to our readers every week a better newspaper than has been possible heretofore.

The Record has now one of the best equipped newspaper plants in the state of Nevada and is prepared to put out any kind of printing that can be done in the best of the big city shops, just as neatly, just as good and just as quickly.

States.

When the new fiscal year of Uncle Sam begins next July, it is expected that the new Department of Aviation will be in operation and that government orders amounting to \$10,000,000 will be ready to be placed. If this be a fact, the future of aviation in this country is secure.

There are rumors in New York to the effect that the Wright and Curtiss companies are to be merged. If this be the case, there will be a lot of law suits facing the other aeroplane manufacturers. At present the Wright Co. is devoting its energies to attempting to find a motor.

ED. F. FREUDENTHAL IS SERIOUSLY ILL IN UTAH

H. E. Freudenthal received a message yesterday from Salt Lake City that his brother, Ed. F., had been taken seriously ill with dropsy. He is at the Holy Cross hospital under the care of Dr. A. J. Hosmer. Mr. H. E. Freudenthal wired instructions to give his brother every care possible and if his condition was very serious to be advised immediately and he would leave for the city.

TUNGSTEN CONCENTRATE READY FOR SHIPMENT

E. D. Smiley, manager of the Tungsten-Comet Mining company, was in town early in the week and reported things moving along very satisfactorily at the property.

He says the company has 1300 lb of tungsten concentrate, averaging from 45 to 60 per cent tungsten, ready for shipment. Also, about 30 tons of lead-silver ore that will bring from \$80 to \$70 a ton at present market prices.

Mrs. Smiley came in from the mine with Mr. Smiley.

PANACA NEWS NOTES

Personal and Other Happenings of In the High School Town.

PANACA, Nev., Apr. 27.—Mrs. C. L. Blad went down to the Easter mine Wednesday to remain during the summer. Mr. Blad is employed there

at the present time.

Joe Ronnow and B. Shatz returned from Ely Tuesday where they had been on business.

M. Vezetti came up from Saint Thomas Saturday remaining until the following Thursday.

James Wadsworth returned from Alamo Friday evening where he has been teaching school.

O. E. Hamblin and Claud Atchison came over from Barclay Wednesday to stay a few days.

Miss Mary Syphus returned to her home at St. Thomas Friday after visiting with her grandmother and other relatives here.

Reed Findlay and Allan Wadsworth went up to Pioche Wednesday on a business trip.

A. G. Blad went down to the Easter mine Tuesday, taking a load of furniture with him.

PAHRANAGAT NEWS.

Late Happening at Richdville and Alamo and Vicinity.

RICHARDVILLE, Nev., April 27.—John Garrett left Monday for Pahranagat accompanied by Mr. Wetzel, a mining man from Salt Lake, and George Montgomery, to look after mining interests.

John Richard has gone to Panaca to visit with his family. He was accompanied by Miss Leah Kelley, who will make her home at Panaca.

Mrs. M. A. Shumway and Mrs. Cristy Robson were visiting Mrs. A. J. Richard the first of the week.

John Wedge, Lawrence Sharp and Merl Schofield left Tuesday for the cattle range to gather stock for the spring sale.

Mrs. J. L. Sharp has been on the sick list the past week.

Vern Shumway is working on the J. E. Sharp ranch for a few days.

Ike Higbee came in the first of the week with a load of goods for the Richard Cash store.

George Stowell came in from the cattle range the first part of the week. He reports the cattle as being in poor condition.

Green onions and radishes are in season here now.

New Primary Law for Nevada Voters to Study

Recently there has been considerable inquiry as to the dates on which the registry books for the coming elections will be open. The legislature of this state, at the session of 1915, made many important changes in the election laws, and there is a likelihood of confusion, unless the people familiarize themselves with the new requirements.

Women Can Now Vote

In the first place, all women in Nevada of the ages of 21 years or upward can vote at all elections hereafter.

They do not have to give their ages when registering. The mere statement that "I am over the age of 21 years" will be sufficient, and all that the law requires as to the age stipulation.

Section 8 of the new registration law states that "A new registration of the electors of this state shall be made in the year 1916, within the dates hereinafter prescribed, and every two years thereafter." In accordance with this section it will be necessary for every elector wishing to vote at a general election, whether he has been registered before or not, to appear in person before the registry agent and register. His name cannot be transferred from an old register.

Some General Provisions

The following are some of the general provisions of the new registry laws:

No person can vote unless his or her name appears on the registry list.

Every citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age or over, who will have continuously resided in this state six months and in the county or precinct thirty days next preceding the day of the next ensuing election, shall be entitled to register.

If a person removes to another state, territory or foreign country with the intention of remaining there for an indefinite time, and as a place of present residence, he shall lose his residence in this state, notwithstanding that he may entertain the intention of returning at some uncertain future period; and an occasional return, either for business purposes or pleasure, to the place of his former abode in this state, shall not be sufficient to preserve his residence therein.

Section 12 of the law provides that it shall be the duty of registry agents at any time when called on to do so between the hours of 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. on all legal days, from and after the first day of July, and up to and including the 20th day of October prior to any general election, to receive and register the names of all persons legally qualified and entitled to vote at such election, or who will have acquired a right to vote at such election. For ten days prior to the date set for the closing of the register the registry agent shall also, in addition to the hours above noted, be in attendance at his respective office and ready to register at all times between the hours of 7 and 9 p. m.

In precincts wherein there is no regularly qualified registry agent it is the duty of the county commissioners to appoint registry agents, and it shall be the duty of the person appointed to qualify within two days after receiving notice of appointment. In case of the failure of such person so appointed to qualify, voters may be registered at any other precinct within the county.

Section 46 of the act provides that no election shall be held in any precinct in which there shall not be at least ten qualified electors, permanently residing therein at the time notice of holding election therein shall be given.

Primary Election Provisions

In this connection the following extracts from the new law relating to primary elections will be of general and vital interest to all the people of the state.

A primary election shall be held in each election precinct in the state on the second Tuesday in August for the election of delegates to state and county party conventions. (This year the second Tuesday in August falls on the 8th.)

Every political party, which at the last preceding general election cast more than ten per cent of the vote of the state shall be entitled to elect delegates to party conventions. Each political party so entitled shall have the right to one delegate from each county to the state convention for one hundred or major fraction thereof of the votes cast for such party within the county and one delegate to a county convention for each twenty votes or major fraction thereof so cast; and delegates to the party state convention shall also be delegates to the party county convention. The vote man shall be the basis upon which the representation shall be determined. Delegates to the state party conventions shall be elected at large by the party electors of the county. Delegates to party county conventions shall be elected by precincts.

Operation Necessary to be Delegate

Any qualified elector desirous of becoming a delegate to a party convention shall, not earlier than 30 days nor later than ten days before the primary election, file a verified certificate setting forth that and other facts in connection therewith.

The Ballots

Official primary ballots will be furnished by the county clerk of each county in the state. These ballots will be much smaller than those formerly used at primary elections, as they will be about eight inches in width and as long as necessary.

Separate Ballots for Each Party

Separate ballots will be printed for each political party, the ballots to contain the names of the party candidates. They will be printed on tinted paper, each party having a different color. The color allotted to the Democratic party is pink; for the Republican party blue; for the Socialist, grey.

Each precinct casting over ten votes at the last general election, or which has a registration of ten at the close of the registration for the primary election shall be entitled to one delegate to the county convention. The officers—clerks and inspectors—shall serve without compensation. Those officers who will be appointed, refuse to act, the registry agent of the precinct must open the polls, deliver and receive ballots, and count and canvass and return the same.

The Primary Register

The qualifications and regulations for voters at the primaries shall be the same as for general elections. The register for the primaries shall be the same as for general elections. The register for the primaries shall be made by taking the names of the voters on the register for the last general election with the additional names taken from the general register, opened July 1st, and up to ten days before the primary election.

Must State Politics

No elector shall be entitled to vote at any primary election unless he has theretofore designated to the registry agent his politics or the political party to which he or she belongs, and has caused to be entered upon the register, by the registry agent, his or her political party to which he or she belongs.

Voting is done by stamping a cross (X) opposite and to the right of the name of the delegate favored.

Date of Conventions

The state conventions shall be held on the first Tuesday in September after the August primary election, when the platforms shall be formulated and candidates for state offices shall be nominated. On the third Tuesday in September after the primary election the county conventions shall be held at the county seats and candidates for county offices shall be nominated.

Calliente Man Forgot

A Calliente man remarked the other day that everything has gone up except postage stamps. But he forgot about the revenue stamps which Uncle Sam says we must paste on all forms of legal documents.

Mrs. T. H. Franklin will entertain at her home this afternoon.